est proportion of sufcides; and Madras, which has the lowest consumption of oplum, stands second on the list in the proportion of suicides. BELATION OF THE OPIUM HABIT TO THE GENE-

RATIVE PUNCTIONS. Opium has a reputation as an approdictae all ever the East, but it is doubtful whether this reputation is based upon any specific power in this direction. Medical witnesses were by no means in agreement on this point. By some it was said to stimulate the sexual functions, by others that it did not. As this power has been ascribed to many substances, alcohol among the number, it seems probable that the justification for the assertion in the case of epinm is due to its general the stimulation of all the functions of the pervous centres. large amount of the testimony taken, not acly from medical experts, but even from public women, appeared to contradict the opinion that enium could be regarded as a special stimulant in this direction. Indeed, it rather tended to show that in many cases it extinguished the sexual appetite, and led to impotence. The evidence of its effect upon the procreative powers is also Dr. Vincent Richards, after a careful study of 613 opium eaters in Orissa, says that there is one almost inevitable result of a prolonged indulgence in opium eating, especially if immoderate, namely, a weakening of the procreative function. In no fewer than pp cases out of 125 into which he particularly inquired with a view to ascertaining the fact. was this the case. Moreover, of the 125 married men, averaging 36 years of age, the average number of children to each was 1.11 after eren years of married life. The average dose taken by these men was 14 grains per diem, and the length of time they have been addicted to the habit twelve years.

ir William Roberts, in commenting upon these figures, says that there is no lack of fecundity in India. The population shows a satisfac-tory normal increase in every province, and the rate throughout the country is higher than in England. The birth rate in England averages 31.4 per 1,000, while in India the birth rate averages over 42 per 1,000. It must be remembered that the opium habit is, in the main, one of middle life and advancing years, and is not often practised in youth and early manhood: also, that the congress of the sexes takes place very early in India, and chiefly fore the time when the opium habit has attained much development.

CONCLUSIONS.

The conclusions of the report, which was signed by all but one of the Commissioners, Mr. Henry J. Wilson, are as follows:

In reply to the first question, " Whether the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited, except for medical purposes, and whether this prohibition could be extended to the native States," the Commission state that it has not been shown by the evidence to be demanded by the people to be necessary that prohibition should be enforced except for medical purposes. The number who desire prohibition at the risk of its financial and political results is small. They also state that the extension of such prohibition to the native States would be an interference on the part of the paramount power for which they can find no precedent and no justification, which would be resented by the chiefs and their people. Prohibition of the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India, except for medical purposes, involves the destruction of the export trade in Bengal opium from Calcutta to China and elsewhere, which would inflict a very heavy loss of public revenue on the Government and people of India. The existing treaties, by which the import of Indian opium to China is permitted, have been deliberstely accepted by the Chinese Government, and it is in the natural order of things for the Chinese Government to move first if it wishes to sacrifice its revenue, on the ground that the Import of opium is injurious to China. From the evidence before them, the Commission de clined to recommend any action tending to the

In reply to the second question, "as to the nature of the existing arrangements with the native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and on what terms, If any, these arrangements could be with justice terminated," the Commission decided that the privilege of the transit of opium for export beyoud the sea from Bombay, on payment of a duty, could not now be terminated with justice, except by voluntary agreement, and would involve large pecuniary compensation both to the State and private individuals, and also a heavy loss of revenue to the Government of India.

destruction of the trade.

The Commission also decided, in reply to the third question, "as to the effect on the finances of India of the prohibition of the sale and export of oplum, taking into consideration the compenation payable, cost of the necessary preventive measures, and the loss of revenue," that the finances of India are not in a condition to bear the losses that such a policy would entail.

In reply to the fourth question, "whether any change short of total prohibition should be made n the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the oplum traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom," the Commission declined

The reply of the Commission to the fifth quesdifferent races and in the different districts in

"a) We have made exhaustive inquiry into the tonsumption of opium in India, and its effects. We find no evidence of extensive moral or physkal degradation from its use. (b) Opium is extensively used for non-medical and quasi-medical purposes, in some cases with benefit, and for the most part without injurious consequences. The non-medical uses are so interwoven with the medical uses that it would not be practitable to draw a distinction between them In the distribution and sale of the drug. c) The habitual itse of opium as a stimulant by foung people is generally condemned. (d) Opium king is little practised in India, and is conidered a disreputable habit. (e) The whole section of the effects of opium as medically tonsidered must be worked out later in detail pon a careful collation of a large mass of evidence before the Commission."

In reply to the wixth question, "as to the disposition of the people of India in regard to the of opium for non-medical purposes, and their willingness to hear in whole or in part the test of prohibitive measures," the Commission raise that the testimony had been unanimous but the people of India would be unwilling to lear the cost of prohibitive measures.

The minute of dissent from the conclusions of the Commission, made by Henry J. Wilson, admanufacture and sale of oplum in British India thould be prohibited, but that such prohibition thould not be forcibly imposed on the native States. It also recommends in regard to the transit of opinion through Bratish territory that is seen as the Chinese trade in oplum from citish India has been brought to an end, and when licenses to cultivate are no longer granted, censes for the transit of optum British territory should be withheld; also hal there is no precedent for compensation to andlerds or cultivators on the termination of un cultivation. Mr. Wilson also recommends that it is desirable to replace the present optum stractors and venders with official venders, with instructions and discretion to restrict the tale. He further recommends the entire prohibition of smoking. Mr. Wilson states that the faport adopted by his colleagues appears to him a partake more of the character of an claborate ace of the opium trade of the East India Company and of the present Government of In-

da than of a judicial pronouncement on the immeliate questions submitted. The dissent of Mr. Wilson from the report of majority of the Commission probably reets he opinion of a large number of those are interested in the opium question; and, While the report must have the effect of diffusings vast amount of new and useful informaso so this interesting subject, it is not likely this will affect scriously the opposition which will always be made by philanthropists be opnion traffic of Italia, or to the use of spins as a stimulant in India and China. It

exceptions the testimony of the missionaries before the Commission was strongly condemnatory of the opium habit. This evidence, of course, is valuable, chiefly as coming from men whose experience makes them familiar with the most serious effects of the abuse of opium, as observed in the degraded classes of society. Several o the missionaries, however, frankly admitted that the evils of the opium habit, great and deplorable as they undoubtedly are have been grossly exaggerated and the good that it accomplishes but little recognized. The use of opium in India and China must be regarded from the same standpoint, as a national habit, as the use of alcohol among Western nations. It has been practised for centuries, and it would seem im possible by legislation, and especially by the legislation of an alten nation, to do anything more than to control the evils of the optum habit in India and China. To attempt to do so would destroy one of the most valuable products of India and subject the people to new faxation in order to supply the loss of revenue now paid chiefly by the Chinese. It would deprive hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's Indian subjects of a prophylactic which enables them to resist fatigue, to sustain privation, and to save life, It would undoubtedly increase suffering, sickness, and mortality. Too rigid restriction of the growth and manufacture of opium would doubt less be followed by the increased consumption of other narcotics, especially of ganja, and by the extension of the illicit growth and manufacture of opium, which are now under the control of the Government. Another consequence of too rigid restriction would unquestionably be the supercession of the use of oplum by alcohol. The evidence given in this report as to the social evils arising from the opium habit shows that, as a source of social disorder, organic disease, Insanity, and suicide, optum is not to be compared with alcohol.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M. D. REJOINDER TO JUSTICE HAYES

Mr. Milliken, of Course, Wants His Say, and Has It - Is This Enough About 1tf

First Assistant Corporation Attorney David Milliken, Jr., who tried the case for violation of a city ordinance against Justice John Haves of the Court of Special Sessions before Justice Failon in Harlem a few weeks ago, had his say yesterday regarding Mr. Hayes's denunciation of the reform municipal administration. Mr.

"There was no necessity for any speculation as to what Mr. Hayes said, for it was all a matter of record. As THE SUN shows this morning, he expressed his utter contempt for the present administration, and he impressed me as having sought the opportunity of a court room having sought the opportunity of a court room for the purpose of emphasizing it. It was in sorton the purpose of emphasizing it. It was in sorton the purpose of emphasizing it. It was in sorton the purpose of the emphasizing it. It was in sorton that provoked laughter he said he wanted it to be known that he was done with reform forever. I never thought of treating this matter in a serious light, for I felt that reform might survive him, but as he attacks me it might be well to expose invention by presenting the facts. Haves called at this office and stated that he had been served with a summons for a violation of a city ordinance in an action for penalties amounting to \$30 and costs, and with a charming frankness said he was guilty. Mr. Lyon then politely mentioned that he would discontinue the action upon payment of \$10. The amount is my recollection, and I am very certain it is about right. Mr. Hayes then said that he thought if he owned up nothing further would be done. This didn't suit him, and then we listened to a small lecture on engines of oppression and other things. It was not until he had sworn in court that he was not the owner of the property that I testified that he had admitted his ownership, for such I claim was his assumption of it. There was not the owner of the property that I testified that he had admitted his ownership, for such I claim was his assumption of it. There was not the singhtest breach of professional ethics in this. He admits that he is supposed to be the owner, and of this there is no doubt, for in one of his interviews he states that two years ago he transferred it to his brother without consideration to enable him to avoid any possible damages which might be occasioned by blasting, and that it will be retransferred to him when he so desires. He did not ask me to advance his case, nor did he make any personal allusion to me. Alas, alas, if he had only known that a relenties at nongrapher had taken down what he he raid." for the purpose of emphasizing it. It was in sor-

WANTED ABROAD FOR MURDER. Hellman and the Widow Heinz Accused of

Dosing Heins with Ground Glass, The German authorities notified the Federal authorities at this port on March 21 last to arrest and hold Mathilde Heinz, alias Heilman, and Oscar Heilman, alias Heldeman, wanted for the murder of the woman's husband, Julius Heinz, in the town of Sarnow, Prussia. It is supposed that the pair came here on the steamship Wittekind, arriving on Feb. 11.

It appears from as much of the story as United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard is willing to disclose that the Heinzes had been married eight years, and that they had a son Aifred, five years old. Heinz was a merchant and had amassed \$10,000. His wife was thirty-one years old, and he was many years her senior. Hellman, it is alleged, was her lover. According to the accusations against the pair they dowed Heinz's food with ground glass for a week. the murder of the woman's husband, Julius

dosed Heinz's food with ground glass for a week.

He died on Dec. 10, 1894. His estate was settled up, and the woman got the savings and as much more as she could realize, and in the latter part of January they left on the Wittekind for this country, bringing the woman's child with them. Some time in March suspicion was directed against the woman on account of her departure with Heilman, and an investigation was set on foot by the Government. The body of Heinz was exhumed, and an autopay revealed the manner of his death. Then, on March 21. Marshall Bernhard was communicated with and told to get the couple if possible.

His investigation showed that they had come here on the Wittekind under assumed names, and that they had been held with others at Ellis Island. As they travelled as man and wife and had the child with them, and as they seemed to be well supplied with money, no suspicion attached to them. When asked where they were going to live they gave an address in Second avenue, but the marshal cannot find that any such people had ever been there.

Marshal Bernhard refuses to give the names

there.

Marshal Bernhard refuses to give the names
they came here under, or the address in Second
avenue to which they said they were going. He
seems to think they are in the city.

WOMEN'S CLEVER HANDIWORK.

Exhibition of the Work of Kindergarter

and Training School Graduates. An interesting exhibition of high-grade kin lergarten work in connection with manual training in domestic work was given yesterday afternoon at the Normal College. The kindergarten show was the handiwork of a class five young women Elsie Earle, beth Reilly, Albertine Lippman, Frances Montgomery, and Lillie Schmelz. The work in the training school consisting of sewing, cooking, and odelling in wood, clay, and sand, was done by Fannie Baker, Martha Bachmann, Irma Beringer, Helen Rueson, Stella Sliverstein, Catharine ger, tiesen Rueson, Steila Silverstein, Catharina Smith. Rosina Ellis, Grace McEwen, Lydia Franke, Daisy Metz, and Mary Ferguson. The young women together form a class of eighteen holding scholarships from the Normal College. In the large room in the basement of the college was the kindergarten exhibit. In one portion of the room the twelve months of the year had been symbolized in kindergarten materials by Miss Emily. In the next room was shown the woodwars of the twelve young ladies taking exhibit a very handsome flag twenty feet long was exhibited. In each one of the outer twelve stars one of the fair makers had embroidered her name. The flag was presented to the college on its birthiay, several months ago.

The modelling in clay proved wooderfully insteresting. The faces of Longfellow, Whitter, Browning, Bryant, and other writers and philosophers, done in bold relief, were much admired.

The portion of the exhibit that attracted the most attention was the kitchen, itreat, ples, cakes, and pastry, chicken and means in great variety were there. At 5 o'clock they were cut into by Mrs. Charlotte Sherwood, the presentress in the culinary art, and acryed to the guests, and all proved to be as palatable as they Smith, Rosina Ellis, Grace McEwen, Lydia

into by Mrs. Charlotte Sherwood, they were cut tress in the culinary art, and served to the guests, and all proved to be as palatable as they appeared tempting.

The eighteen young women received their di-plomas, and are now ready to teach.

Roosevelt Lectures Roundsmen. President Roosevelt of the Police Board had ix roundsmen before him yesterday, and lecred them roundly. The roundsmen were from the Mercer street, West Twentieth street, and President Rossevelt and Commissioner Andrews made a tour early Friday morning. The President told them that hereafter laxity on the part of patrolinea would be regarded as laxity on the part of roundsmen, and warned them to be more efficient in their duty. West Thirtieth street stations, through which

Mayor Strong Goes to dersey. Mayor Strong went to Elberon yesterday to pend Sunday at the quarters he has secure chis family for August. It is his purpose the his vacation with his family at Richfield Board he munitioned that this opposition is based mainly upon the reports of missionaries of every Christian denomination, and with few every day during his stay in Elberon. THE THIRTY-DAY BILLS.

GOF. MORION HAS SIGNED 346 AND ALLOWS 66 TO DIE.

Worth's Brooklyn Election Bill, Conkling's Bill Requiring Personal Description of Voters, and Alnaworth's Bill Providing for the Study of the Effect of Alcoholte Drinks in the Public Schools Are Among Those That Are Signed-The Governor Refuses to Sign the Bill for the

State Care of New York City's Insane, ALBANY, June 15,- Gov. Morton, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, completed his consideration of the thirty-day bills which were left with him at the close of the session of the Legislature. He left Albany to-night for Eilerslie, and will not return here until a week from Tuesday. Of the 448 thirty-day bills which were left with the Governor, 346 were signed, 33 were killed by reason of the action or am-action of Mayors, and 66 were allowed to die by reason of the Governor not affixing his signature. The Governor had more bills to consider this year than ever known during any one year. The laws this year number 1,045, the largest number in any one year in the history of the State, and 276 more than last year. Among the bills signed by the Governor were these:

Senator Higgins's bill, creating a commission to recommend changes in legislation. It pro-vides that the Governor shall appoint five persons to constitute a commission to investigate in relation to the organization and government of the Legislature, the introduction and progression of bills, and generally in relation to the legislative business and methods; which commission shall report to the Governor, on or be fore Dec. 1 next, any changes it may deem de-sirable in relation thereto. Such commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services. but shall be paid travelling expenses not ex-

ceeding \$1,000. Assemblyman Conkling's bill, providing that the Boards of Registry in New York city and Brooklyn at the time of registry of voters shall take a personal description of the person desir-ing to be registered, which shall icclude height. weight, color of hair, visible marks on face or other deformities, and peculiarities of voice.

Assemblyman Abell's bill, providing that the Mayor of Brooklyn shall name the election officials in Brooklyn upon the nomination of the Chairman and Secretary of the regular organization of the Republican and Democratic party in that city. This bill is aimed against Mayor Schleren and the Shephardites.

Senator Parson's bill, providing that the Board of Education or the public school authorities of any city, except New York city, or of any village employing a superintendent of schools, may establish maintain direct, and control one or more schools or classes for the professional instruction and training of teachers in the princi-

more schools or classes for the professional instruction and training of teachers in the principles of education and in the method of instruction, for not less than thirty-eight weeks in each school year.

Senator Found's bill, providing that within ten days the Governor shall appoint eight persons, one residing in each judicial district of the State, which shall constitute the State Commission of Prisons, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect such institutions, to aid in securing them just, humane, and economic administration, to investigate their management and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, we. The Fresident of the Commission shall receive an annual salary of \$3,000, and the other members \$10 per diem compensation for actual services, not exceeding \$500 a year.

The bill providing for the issue of mileage books by railroad corporations at not exceeding two cents per mile by every road over 100 miles in length. The law only applies to roads authorized by law to charge a maximum fare of more than two cents per mile and not more than three cents per mile.

Repealing the section of the Constitutional Convention law which provides for a Constitutional Convention compiler.

Providing for the distribution of an unex-

Convention law which provides for a Constitu-tional Convention compiler.
Providing for the distribution of an unex-pended fund in New York city.
Incorporating John J. Jordan, William H. Walker, John H. Mever, James M. Ludden, Pat-rick J. Itoon, William Lanier, and others as the Metropolis Finance Company of New York city. The company has a capital of \$500,000, Providing for the appointment by the Gov-enner of three members of the bar to examine and report upon a revision of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Governor appointed Charles Z. Lincoln of Little Valley, A. Judd Northrop of Syracuse, and William H. Johnson of Onconta, the present members of the Statuary Revision Commission, as such Commission.

Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill, providing for a broader study of the nature and effects of alcholic drinks and other narcotics in connection with physiciogy and hygiene in the public

of public accommodation or amusement, sub-ject only to the conditions and limitations es-tablished by law and applicable alike to all cir-tzens. The New York Hotel Keepers, Associa-tion petitioned the Governor to vero the bill.

The last three bills signed by the Governor

advertising required to be done by New York city.
Chapter 1,044 - Senator Smetter's till changing the name of Havana to Montour Falls in certain laws.
Chapter 1,055 - Assemblyman Gleason's bill providing for the construction of sheds on New York city piers under the authority of the Bock Department. Among the bills that were allowed to die are

Assemblyman Bullard's, allowing stone cutters, pay-Assemblyman Fullard's, allowing stone cutters, paying cutters, block breakers, and quarrymen to file notice of lien for work, labor, and a review rendered in excavating cuttins, and dressing sandstone.

Assemblyman Wild's, to create the Metropolitan Postgraniante School of Medicine.

Assemblyman Andrews's, to amend the General Corporation have relating to prohibition of use of same name by corporations.

Assemblyman Cutter's, authorizing guarantee compones to invest in boasts they guarantee.

Assembly man Garanie I's, appropriating \$30,000 to rovide for the crection of a State acmory in the city Hudson d Hudson

Assembly man Thompson's appropriating 250,000 to stabilish a Normal and training school at the village of Millerton, Putchess county.

Assembly min italians to provide that certain de less or bequests to charitable or religious societies or orderaties shall be void if made within two months the death of the testator.

Assembly man Hamilton's, allowing a canteen in the although an account of the Assembly man Sanders' authorising the

hith Soldiers' Home. Assemblyman Suvder's, authorizing the double bloride of gold treatment in the State prisons of the tate.
Assemblyman Whittles's to enable the towns and
thes of this State to use the havis voting machine at
if elections therein. thes of this State to use the navis voting magnine at il elections therein. Assemblyman Siles's, authoring the establishmen if free employment bureaus in office. Assemblyman beed's, to divide the Department of ity Works of the city of Brooklyn into three depart-nents, and to define the powers of the several depar-tents and of the several tempissioners thereof.

aents and of the several Commissioners thereof. Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's, amending the Brooklyr onsolidation act relating to the appointment of a Univ mblyman Wray's, probibiting railroads on avenue Brooklyn. Assumblyman Miller's, providing for the running of rains on the Nieth avenue clevated railroad in New ork city all night.

i bight. can Paver's, to amend the Penal Code re ades, manufactures, and the handcal cod lating to trades manufactures, and mechanical employments on Saminys.

Assemblyman Hustesi's, to provide for the erection and furnishing of an armory for the use of a company of the National Guard in the village of Sing Sing.

Assemblyman Finn's, to regulate the practice of horseshooting in cities having a population of 500,000 inhabitants or more, and providing for the iteensing of horseshooting.

habitants or more, and providing for the licens-formershoers.

Assembly man Stanehfield's, providing for the licens-ing of arceitects, as the stanehold of the senting of a Assembly man owens's, defining the tenhour law or street surface radioal complexes, senting of all designs and proper senator Calid's, appropriating \$50,000 for the Ja-salea Normal School, around, and maintain a maica Normal School. To provide and maintain a Senator that for the State and to merge therein the the season is merge therein that the season heattened school maintained by the Board of Editeration of the city of New York. Senator Cuntor's for making a bicycle path on top of the Croton Aquesinet. Souther Guy's to provide for the acquisition of lamis for paidle use between Touth, or Amsterdam avenue, and Eleventh avenue and other streets in the city of New York.

Why the Alusworth Bill Was Signed. ALBANY, June 15. Gov. Morton to-day, in approving Assemblyman Ainsworth's bill ing for a broader instruction on the effects of



There is no abscornfort, no disturb ance of business or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after tak-

ing Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestiv organs, so that satisfactory re-

sitent in operation, but reliable and thorough "Hood's Vegetable Pills act like a churm. could not do without them. Hood's Pills have cured ma of headaches and indirection." Mrs. E. J. GREAFF, Northumberland, Paintemperance in the public schools, filed a mem-

orandum, in which he said:
"All of the objections to the bill have been carefully weighted and duly considered, but they do not seem to me to be sufficient to warrant me in disregarding the unanimous expression of pinion by the Legislature.
"The study of the subjects indicated has been

required by our law since 1864, and they have become a part of the course of the instruction in the public schools of the State. The bill now under consideration makes no change in the subjects to be taught, but fixes the time during which this study shall be pursued. It seems to be the intention of the bill to provide a minimum time for this study of four lessons a week for ten weeks in each of the grades, classified as primary, intermediate, and high school, making three terms in all. This may also be the maximum time required, for the bill only requires a

three terms in all. This may also be the maximum time required, for the bill only requires a study of this subject until the nupli shall have pussed a satisfactory examination in each grade, and if this examination be passed at the end of a single term, the pupil is not required to continue the study until he enters the next grade. The examinations are under the supervision of the local school authorities or the teachers, and the character of the examination is subject to their judgment. The administration of this law being entirely in the hands of the local suthorities and teachers, the efficiency of the instruction to be given will depend wholly upon their interest and good judgment.

"The objection that this law will require an increased and burdensome amount of study upon this subject, out of proportion to its importance compared with the rudimentary studies necessary in the early periods of education, is not, I bink, supported by either its letter or spirit. I am informed that the common district echools are not usually graded, and where no grades exist provision can easily be made for complying with the spirit of the law by providing an equivalent amount of study at such times, and for such periods, as may be improved by this amendment. The present law falls to fix any definite time or period during which this study shall be pursued, and the whole matter is left to the discretion of the persons in charge of the school. This bill fixes a definite time, and the conress of study and the work of the teacher may be arranged accordingly. I think the amendment must have the inevitable effect of simplifying and making much easier the work of the teacher, and at the same time it seems to provide for all the lastruction upon this subject that can reasonably be desired.

"The fact that the Legislatures of forty-one States, including our own, and the Congress of the United States have already passed laws provided the content of the lastraction in the subject indicated.

The fact that the Legislatures of forty-one states, including our own, and the Congress of the United States have already passed laws providing for instruction in the subjects indicated in this bill, shows that it is supported by a wide-spread public sentiment; and inasmuch as this bill seeks to simplify and reduce to a more systematic method the study of the effects of alcohola in the subject of the second second in the second seco

THE CITY INSANE BILL UNSIGNED Gov. Morton Decides that He Cannot Act

Without Violating the Constitution. ALBANY, June 15. Gov. Morton this after neon decided not to approve the Conkling bill bringing the New York city dependent insane under State care. This is the bill which Mayor Strong returned to the Governor without taking action thereon. The Governor filed a memorandum on the bill in which he holds that by virtue of the new provision of the Constitution the Governor obtains no jurisdiction of a so-called "city bill" until it has first been submitted to the city, and is either accepted by it,

or, if not accepted, is again passed by the Leg-

"The Constitution provides that 'whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided it shall be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor.' The express grant of powe to act upon an accepted bill cannot be created also as a grant by implication of the same power to get in the case of a bill not accepted. No suggestion is made that the Governor has any power to act upon the city bill, only in case of its acceptance by the city, or of its second pasis acceptance by the city, or of its second pas-age by the Legislature. The Constitution con-ains no intimation that jurisdiction is in-cepted to be conferred upon the Gov-rnor with equal effect, whether the bill is accepted or not accepted by cities. The con-citution evidently intended to confer upon-tities the power to determine in the first in-tance what laws should be enacted affecting heir interests, but the Constitution reserves to he State the final sovereignty, by conferring upon the Legislature the power to nas a city still the second time, notwithstanding its rejec-tion by the city; and also by conferring upon-he too ernor the same power to act upon such bill so passed the second time, as if it had seen accepted by the city in the first instance; and the Constitution does not give the Governor may prover to make law that which the authori-ies of the city say shall not be law, exties of the city say shall not be law, repting in the single instance of the secons-sage of the bill by the Legislature; ar a broader study of the nature and effects of alcholic drinks and other narcotics in connection with physiology and hygiene in the public schools.

Assemblyman Maiby's bill to protect colored citizens in their civil and legal rights. The bill provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the Governor; it is still in an initiatory condition. During the session of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommonations, advantages. Is aclitics, and privileges of inns. restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bath houses, barber shops, theaters, music balls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places

ment of the Legislature than white it is in session, and that the trovernor, in case of such a bill after adjournment, has as much power as the Legislature while in session, which would not, perhaps, be seriously urged.

"It does not appear that the Mayor of New York took any action upon this bill. If the jurisliction of the Governor depends upon the previous action of the city, to be certified in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and no such certificate accompanies the bill returned by the Mayor at all, and it probably will not be urged that the Governor has jurisliction of a bill which is not returned by the Mayor.

"I have been strongly urged to approve this bill, but I cannot do se without overriding what

by the Mayor. These leen strongly urged to approve this still, but I cannot do so without overriding what terms to me to be a plain constitutional limitation, and I am unwilling to approve a measure of which I have no constitutional jurisdiction, not which by such attempted approval could at headen a law, even though the measure is ne of areat public interest. I deeply regret the oddition produced by the failure of the Mayor of approve this bill, but I cannot, in a conscientions performance of my constitutional duty, dot to the unfortunate result of the Mayor's cant of action, a plain violation of the Constitution."

ALBANY, June 15. Gov. Morton went down t Ellerslie at 4:30 this afternoon, after telegraphing his declination to be present at the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal on Monday. The Gov error will remain at Eller-lie, with perhaps an error will remain at Ellerslie, with perhaps an occasional trip to New York, until a week from text Tuesday, when he will return to Albany for a short time. Early in July he expects to go to Bar Harber to spend some weeks seeking rest and recreation. Col. Ashley W. Cole, the toy-crnor's private secretary, says of the report that for Morton is to attend the Convention of Republican clubs at Cleveland! "There is not the shadow of a foundation for such a report. Gov. Marton will not attend the Cleveland Convention or has be laid any idea of so doing."

A SOUTENIR OF THE OLD BELL A Medallion Wrought from a Frazment for the Benefit of St. Mary's Hospital,

Everybody in Brooklyn loved the old bell in the City Hall tower, which had for so many years rung out the hours, and, before the days of electric signals and paid Fire Departments gave warning of conflagrations and summoned the red-shirted volunteers to duty. The tower, with its illuminated clock and its vigilant watchman on duty day and night, was in a sense the eye of the great city.

When the tower and its bell were destroyed by fire, the wife of Dr. John Byrne of Clinton street secured from the rains a piece of the metal from which so many hours had been numbered. Of this she designed a souvenir, the has been skilfully worked out. The piece of because has been skilfully worked out. The piece of because has been wrought has a hable, with metallion pertrait of Bishon Melbonned in the entire. There is also pictured the City Hall with the old fewer. On the silier side are the

This of the eds.

Mrs. Byrne in had the tablet appropriately rannel, and has given it for the benefit of St. dary \* Hosetal, which charity is largely a nemoral of the life work of 1r. Hyrne, whose ime and skill have been devoted to it since its time and skill have been devoted to it since its topicitation, and of his wife, who, since its in-stitution, has been indefatigable in her labors in its behalf. The Sisters in charge make no dis-tinction as in ereed or color, the only passport meeted for admission being that the applicant is over and suffering. poor and suffering.
The tablet is to be awarded to the Catholic paster in Brooklyn whose beeple shall deposit the largest number of vutes. Books have been distributed in the various parishes, and a contest has begun for possession of the unique sou-

Ball Given for Alleged Incendiaries. Louis Gordon, accused of setting fire to his irt manufactory at "1 Walker street on July 24, 1864, was bailed yesterday in \$10,000 by Barney Isnacs and Leon Tuchman, Isnac Zucker, accused of firing 560 Tenth avenue, was balled in \$15,000 by Simon Feist, a cloak jobber of 57 Walker street.

SWEAT SHOPS AND WAGES.

JUSTICE GOLDFOGLE TELLS OF EAST SIDE TROUBLES.

Wemen Do Not Pay Their Women Em-ployees, and He Bays He Belleves There Should Se a Law Authorizing the Issuing of an Attachment for Their Persons The Reinhard Assembly Committee appointed to investigate the condition of girls in stores and

shops in this city met again vesterday morning

in the Aldermanic chamber, City Hall, Justice Goldfogle of the Fifth Judicial Court, at 154 Clinton street, was the first witness. His court is in the most densely populated part of were 12,874 cases disposed of in his court. Of these 4,286 were civil actions, 7,808 landlore and tenant proceedings, and about 800 penalty

He said he thought there should be a law passed which should give the Justices of the district courts a discretion to issue executions against the persons of female employers in the same way as they can against male employers, "Do you think," asked Lawyer Julius M. Mayer, counsel for the committee, "that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of some female employers to defraud their female employees 7"

"Undoubtedly there is," replied the witness, and several cases of this kind have come be-

Regarding the abuses which have been shown n the matter of taking affidavits of children's ages, he said: "There should be a special bureau reated for taking affidavits in regard to ages of children, and the power be taken away from the

Justice Goldfogle was then asked for his opinion about the enforcement of the Health laws. "I think," said he, "that there is too much red tape in the enforcement of the penalty where there is a violation of the Health laws. The defendant should be made to attend personally in court, and the penalty inflicted for violating the ifeaith laws should be stringently enforced. Violators of these laws should be made to understand that if the penalties are not paid they will be sent to jail immediately."

Committeeman Sternberg asked the witness if he would assist the committee at the proper time in framing a bill to secure their wages for the workingmen and women from their employ ers, and he said he would. Justice Goldtogle said he thought it would be

wise to have a law restricting the ages of chil-dren employed in mercantile establishments as well as in factories. He said he would favor limitation to the ages of 12 or 13 for children

limitation to the ages of 12 or 13 for children working in manufacturing establishments as the minimum age.

Max Kops, a corset manufacturer, of 221 to 227 Canal street, was called next. He employs about seventy women, he said, and they earn from \$2.28 to \$12 a week. A girl became fairly skiiful in about six months.

Marcus Moses, a city marshal attached to Judge Goldfogle's court, came next. He said he was marshal also to the Workmen's Frotettive Association. "When I would go to collect an execution," said he, "the defendants would often show me bills of saie dated back several months, while the ink was still fresh upon the paper."

months, while the ink was still fresh upon the paper.

Dramen Joses of 12 and 14 Walker street, a shirt manufacturer, was the next witness. He said that the work was given to contractors, who were paid from 35 cents to \$2.50 a dozen for making the shirts. The contractors, he said, change their prices every day.

John M. Van Orden, a corset maker of 22 Clinton place, said he employed about twenty-five girls, who earned from \$4.15 to \$10.75 a week each.

Joshua Selden of 42 West Tenth street said that he employed fifteen women working on outrich feathers curling. He said they earned from \$10 to \$15 a week.

"Do you charge for teaching girls to curl?"

"I don't charge. The learner pays my wife \$10 to learn how to curl the feathers."

"How long does it take to learn?"

"About four weeks."

Mary Bernert, a little girl of 15 years, who is employed by the last witness, hext took the stand. She said she got \$2 a week for the past two weeks.

"I only got \$1 a week before," said she.

two weeks.
"I only got \$1 a week before," said she.
"You got \$2 a week since you were subported to attend here?" said Mr. Mayer.
"That is so, sir," replied Miss Bernert with a "That is so, sir," replied Miss Bernert with a smile.

John Johannes of 56 Great Jones street, a maker of artificial flowers, next took the stand. He paid his girls from 10 to 15 cents a gross for making artificial blossoms.

"How many gross can a girl make a day?"
"From two to three gross a day. The girls
who make roses make 40 cents a gross."
"How many gross can they make a day as
learners?"
"About one gross."

"About one gross."

Becky Harowitz, about 14 years old, said she worked for a relative named Harowitz, a cigar maker of 172 Forsyth street, bunching cigars, "1 get 45 cents for making a thousand bunches," she said. She earned \$3.55 this week

bunches," she said. She carred co.or this week.

"Did you ever go to school?"

"Yes, I was at school for two months."

She could write her name fairly well, but she could not read a newspaper.

The committee will meet again next Saturday.

CHRIST CHURCH CHIMES. They Make Trouble Among Hackensack's

There is a sequel to the action of the Hacken sack Board of Health a few weeks ago regarding several alleged nuisances. The Board decided that Christ Church chimes must not ring for 7:15 A. M. service; that bakers, butchers, and milkmen must not ring bells and gongs, and that the Susquehanna Railroad must stop the

rumpus made by its freight frain at 4 A. M. The chimes were silenced for a short time, but are now rung for every service. The gongs and bells of commerce clang notice to customers that their chops, biscuit, and milk have arrived The freight train arouses half the town at break of day with its shricking whistle and puffing,

of day with its stricking whistic and pairing, aided by the stentorian voices of trainmen shouting orders in sentences filled with unsanctified indjectives.

As the members of the Board of Health are charged with neglect of duty in dealing with other matters supposed to come under their jurisdiction, the Hackensack Improvement Commission, at a meeting last evening, acted decisively. The Commission appoints members of the Board of Health and makes appropriation for its support generally, allowing without of the Board of Health and makes appropriation for its support generally, allowing without comment the sum desired. Two members of the Board recently went out of office at the expiration of their terms, leaving Dr. Charles F. Adams, br. Frank H. White, d. S. C. Wells, and Louis Ferrot to constitute the Health bepartment. Dr. Adams especially was criticised because the chimes still rang, and the entire Board was under public ban.
Last night Commissioner C. E. Eckerson

Board was under public ban.

Last night Commissioner C. E. Eckerson moved that, as the present Board of Health had neglected for several months to attend to their duties. Messrs Wells, Adams, White, and Perrot be asked to tender their resignations. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Eckerson was recently redected to the Commission after the hottest canvass ever seen in the two. He was consect by the Hacken. in the town. He was opposed by the Hacken-sack Wheelmen, of whose organization Dr. Adams is President, and the bector led the op-waing forces, with W. A. Linn as a forlorn-hope

FOUND HELPLESS IN THE STREET Carrie Hagie Had Lost Her Place and

A bleyelist returning from Coney Island shortly after midnight, yesterday morning found a young and well-dressed woman lying on the pavement in Bodford areane, near invision Williamsburgh. Lie dismounted and saw that the woman was ill. In answer to onextions she said that her name was t'arrie Hargie, and that her father, who is employed at Have meyer's sugar refinery, fived at 179 Division

meyer's sugar remory, aven at 115 invision accurate.

A messenger was sent to linegle's house and the woman was taken to the t'lymer street police station. She was hardly able 105-tand, and told the Sergeant that she left her home seven months are after a quarrel with nor stepmother and got a place as servant in hath feach, where she remained until last Thursday morning, when she was discharges. After that she walked the streets with buckits; to cut and no place to along.

place to sleep.

When Hargle got to the station be recognized his daughter and expressed a willingness to take her back at once. As the woman was very weak, she was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where she remained until yesterday afternoon, when she was able to leave.

Can't Work Pines Out in Sing Sing. WHITE PLAINS, June 15. Robert Bell was sentenced in New York on Oct. 6, 1861, to five

years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000 on the charge of abduction. His term in Sing Sing prison expired on May 6. The fine was not sing prison expired on May 9. The file was not paid, and the sentence required him to serve it not at the rule of \$1 a doc until ne paid it.

To-day an application for a west of labeas corpus was made before Judge by kiman on the ground that Beil could not work his fine out in \$10g \$50g prison. It is counsed hold that the authorities had no right to order him do so there. Judge Dykman upheld them, and ordered the discharge of Bell.

## MRS. M. S. SCHOONMAKER.

A New York Woman Who Suffered for Four Years with Nervous Debility---Paine's Celery Compound Made Her Well.



"For four years I was a sufferer from nervous | with material for the repair of their parts, and debility. During that time I took a great many remedies without getting any help until I tried Paine's Celery Compound. I took six bottles of ment. that remedy and was cured. I cheerfully recommend Paine's Celery Compound."

So writes Mrs. M. S. Schoonmaker of 801/2 Jane st., New York City.

Too many women needlessly suffer from nerv ous troubles, not only in the cities, but everywhere.

Their whole world too frequently lies inside the four walls of their homes.

Think of the many persons, men as well as women, who spend most of their lives barricaded within the narrow confines of their dwellings. Summer finds them pale and tired out. Their store of nervous vitality has been slowly brought down by vitiated air and sedentary life. Their whole system needs a thorough replenishing. The nerves want nourishment, the tissues are not half supplied | makes people well!

the great vital organs must have richer blood to make them sound and active, and to keep them so. The nerves and brain need nourish-

The power of refreshing and reviving every part of the languid body is what makes Paine's Celery Compound the marvellous strengthener and invigorator of this century. It is this same capacity to recruit the worn-out nervous system, to rejuvenate the blood that has enabled this remarkable remedy to help so many iebilitated persons and to restore them again to firm health.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the region of the heart, debility and nervous weakness, showing itself in any of its myriad forms, are dispelled by Paine's Celery Compound. It feeds enervated tissues all over the body. It gives fresh vigor to the entire nervous tract, the brain, the large nerve centres in the spinal cord. and the nerves themselves to their minutest ramifications.

new blood coursing through the veins. It

BROOKLYN'S POLICE SHAKE-UP. Welles Says It Works In the Methodis

Church, Why Not Then in the Police! The twenty Police Captains in Brooklyn who were ordered to new fields of duty by Commissioner Welles were evidently not in a very pleas ant frame of mind when they called at Head quarters yesterday morning, but they were cau tious about criticising the motives of the Commissioner's action. Many of them had to in quire the way to their new station, and were as great strangers to the neighborhoods as if they had suddenly been transferred to another

Superintendent McKelvey had a plain talk with all the commanding officers yesterday, He said :

"The Commissioner expects every man to do the result of the terribly mixed condition the his duty in his new precinct, and I hope there will be increased efficiency in the department. I want you to enforce the law, I want you to keep the liquor dealers in line, and I want you to drive all gambling dens and houses of ill-fame from your preclucts, if they exist there."

but at Coney Island and the other seaside reorts now within its boundaries, and that the against the barbers. After a consultation with ent McKelvey decided not to interfere with the

ent McKelvey decided not to interfere with the merry-go-rounds at the beach.

Commissioner Welles is going to include the Sergeants, roundsmen, and patrolmen in the shake-up, as well as the Captains. "In all branches of the public service," he said, "change is beneficial at times. The Methodist Church believes in it and there is no stronger evidence of its efficiency than the fact that that Church organization is one of the most prosperous in the country. The ministers of that denomination are changed around from period to period and there is no complaint from the members.

"The efficiency of the Church is increased. So it is with the army and navy, not only in this country but in Europe. Men are changed from ships and from posts. Why should not the same rule hold good in a police force?"

Commissioner Welles decises that the constant prodding of the Law Enforcement Society had anything todo with the transfer of the captains, but an officer of that organization savs that a letter was received recently from Mayor Schieren forceasting the big shake-up.

BROOKLYN MUGWUMPS GLOOMY.

The Abell Election Bill Deprives Them of Patronage. The signing of the Abell Election bill yester-

day by Gov. Morton has given great satisfaction to the stalwart Republicans and regular Democrats in Brooklyn, and has caused corresponding gloom in the Mugwun,p camp of both organizations. The bill places the appointments of all the minor election officials in the hands of the executive committees of the two regular organizations and makes the Election Commissioners zations and makes the Election Commissioners merely the dispersers of the patronage parcelled out by the political leaders in the wards.

The bill was antagonized by Mayor Schleren and the Schepardite, who will be cut off from participation in the patronage, although they have two representatives in the Band of Elections. The action of the Governor is another distinct triumph of ex-Senator Jacob Worth over Mayor Schleren.

Asked the Time; Then Drowned Himself, A man whose clothes were soiled and whose general appearance indicated that he had best awakened after sleeping off a debauch, appreached Patrick Thompson, who sells steamer chairs outside the timard line pier at the fact of Clarkson street early yesterday morning and asked the time. Thompson told him that it was "Archork," Thurnis, Goodsby!" said the stranger. Then he warked quickly to the bulk lead and leagest into the river. Thompson and a couple of policines succeeded in getting a rope around the man's body and railing him out of the water, but like was then extreet. The body was that of a man about by years old. In his pocket was a tailor's thurble.

Indiana Danced for Rain and a Placed Came, Girritory, Oktahoma, June 15. The Sac and Fox Indians appointed a day last work for their tribes to meet at one place and dance for rain. They also invited several neighboring tribes to join the ceremony. Large numbers of Indians poet and danced until Sunday's fload rame, and this so buoyed them up that they set still dancing that more join may onne. He forest they began their testivities they moved their algorithms from the bottom to the high lands, saying rains would dead the law lands.

Must Relaxinte Democratic Officials,

A. Brown, veteran Democratic cierks and a contants and put Republican reasons in the places. The disa was that the offices were endeated. The disanced officials expected the courts for reinstatement on the ground the they came within the provisions of the art reating to volunteer fremen, and the Gener. Term has just decided in their favor.

It restores jaded nervous energy. It sends

HEAVEN BLESS THE MAYOR. HEARTFELT CRY OF A GRATIFIED TAMMANY MAN.

He Predicts Local Victory This Fall on

the Strength of the Spilt Col. Strong Has Made in the Republican Ranks. One of the things which County Clerk Purroy said yesterday about a possible union of the Democracy in the local fight next fall indicates the general feeling which pervades the ranks of Tammany. Mr. Purroy said that he would be pleased to see such a union, but that he believes t is not essential to the success of the Tammany local ticket. This confident feeling is

ommon to all Tammany men just now, and is

local Republicans are in. 'Mayor Strong's administration has won the battle for us in advance," said a Tammany leader yesterday. "All his appointments are practically made now, and he has pleased nobody but a few political nondescripts. The Re-The Captains all understood that to-day was publicans who hold the worst opinion of him to be a dry Sunday, not only in the city proper, are those of the Brookfield crowd. The Platt factionists knew that they were not in it after Sunday-closing law was to be strictly enforced | Public Works. It is true that they did expect that Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murthe counsel for the Police Board, Superintend- | ray would be retained, because they understood that the Mayor had promised Gov. Morton not to remove them. When they were replaced, though, the Platt men were sure there was nothing in the administration for them, and they haven't expected anything. On the other hand, the Brookfield folks believed that they were the Mayor's chosen and were to get everything. When he r the lawyers he consulted appointed the City Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions, and they learned that the only politicians ap-

and they learned that the only politicians appointed were Grace Democrats, the Brookfield crowd were very angry. They haven't got over their anger, and they are cursing the Mayor more reducity than any that Republican ever did. They say that he has dished the chances of the Republican party in the next local election, and they are right.

"I have it on the best of authority that the Platt men will have nothing to do with the Brookfield men, but will insist on a straight Republican ticket. They say. The Brookfield men will try for a deal. It the Brookfield men will try for a deal. It the Brookfield men succeed in controlling the county Convention, there will be thousands of Platt men who will try the article of the Brookfield men succeed in controlling the county Convention, there will be thousands of Platt men who will give the other fellows a taste of what they call non-partisanship in municipal elections. If the Platt men run the convention the ticket nominated will be straight, se that in any event I consider that Tammany will have a walk-over. Heaven besset of Strone."

BACTERIA IN GRAVEYARDS. A Brooklyn Bactertologist Prosonnees Them Harmiess.

Dr. E. H. Wilson, the bacteriologist of the Brooklyn Health Department, has submitted this report regarding the fragments of coiling

In regard to the fragments of codfus sent here, I would state that they contain, as might be expected, a large variety or bateria, but that popular idea that all bacteria are dongerous is a popular and that all butteria arridongerous is a totally erromous one. The batteria which are enabled in the process of destructive decomposition of the body are doing a benedical work in promoting to the soil the elements of a his this best in composed, in a condition to be assuming to the higher panels. Investigation has shown that the soil of graves arrive outside many batteria in the cost of that the soil of discrepancy of their places, especially below a certain death. only of other places, especially below a certain depth.

In conclusion I would say that while the presence of estim fragmones several courseld in not to be commonical, tream a background grant point of view they are comparatively learnings, and only remind by more forcible of the fact that it is the living and had the deal from whom we may expect turn in this matter or direction.

Tuitiess Lites Raise on American Ping. A small arrial cultilition was given restarday

Smeday school of lidren, who had a plente at the Several months ago the Republican Board of tables a file of forty eight inches high, were Audit in Brooklyn dismissed baniel (Cliedly, acid up and an electron American Baneau Fred G. Bayle, The dore H. Brake, and William Clevated by means of them. The highest tite, the atod by meets of flora. The author sit, there she begins of a two would breek, uses a heat foresequenters of a mile, which he has, who a was becomed on takes the hartiste, was raised about the feet. The literary of the hartiste, was raised about the feet. The literary of the hartiste, was raised about the feet. The hartiste, and the flower A. Cole, used to be feet the strength and Whitam standarders. They were my about an hard and a half and affected the attention of thousands who had come to the park to see the broycle parade.